

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local showers to-day; to-morrow prob-
ably fair; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 55.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER WEEK GRANTED GERMANS TO DIGEST PEACE TERMS; TEUTO-CABINET REFUSES TO SIGN; PERFDIDY LAID TO AMERICA; ALLIES SEEK TO DRAG THE U. S. INTO PARTITION OF TURKEY

MOTOR DEFECT HOLDS UP NC-4; STARTS TO-DAY

Lieut. - Commander Read
Ready for 800 Mile Dash
to Lisbon.

NEXT JUMP TO PLYMOUTH

Towers Proceeding There on
Board Destroyer—Sends
Disabled NC-3 Home.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A defect in one of the motors of the seaplane NC-4 discovered early this morning as the plane was about to take off on the 800 mile trip from the Azores to Lisbon caused the postponement of the final flight in the trip by air from continent to continent. The flying boat will leave to-day for the dash to Lisbon if present ideal conditions continue.

The mechanics of the U. S. S. Melville, brought all the way from Rockaway beach because of their knowledge of the engines and controls of the great NC planes, hurried aboard the seaplane after tests on the surface of the water had shown one motor out of tune with its fellows. They speedily found the defect, but by the time all four motors were roaring in unison it was too late to start the 800 mile air trip with any hope of completing it before sundown.

Caution Now the Watchword.

The watchword of the navy in the transatlantic flight from now on is caution, for should the NC-4, by taking a chance on a night landing or by flying in unfavorable weather, cripple herself at this stage of the flight, the work of hundreds of men—from mechanics to meteorologists—for the past four months, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, will have been expended without the accomplishment of the transatlantic flight. Yet even should this be the case, the navy will have been less unfortunate than the only other transatlantic starter, for no lives have been lost in the naval attempt.

The results so far in the expedition have not discouraged the Navy Department, despite the fact that of the three NC starters one is sunk and another completely wrecked. The two disasters were due to a single, unusual misfortune—the rare circumstance of a thick fog followed by a terrific storm—and were in no way due either to faults of the personnel or defects of the seaplanes.

Other Flights Contemplated.

Secretary Daniels told newspapermen to-day that the present transatlantic flight is only the first of a series of flights in a programme of experimental flying by naval airmen. Already, as a result of the experience of the fliers so far, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief naval constructor, is planning still larger and more seaworthy ships with greater wing spread and a form of construction which will cushion the landing shock. The NC-4 will be recalled, received severe injuries when she landed heavily, but pilots unable to see her water through the fog in time to set her down gently.

These designs have not taken definite form as yet, but they will be ready, Admiral Taylor and officers of his staff, skilled in aviation engineering and construction, have studied carefully the results in the present attempt. Commander H. C. Richardson, one of the pilots of the NC-3, is a naval constructor and had much to do with the design of the hull of the NC-4. Another man who probably will be called into the conference is Commander G. C. Westervelt, who also had a large part in the building of the NC-3 ships.

Greater Fuel Capacity.

The necessity for greater fuel capacity with consequent wider wing spread and less jarring landing shock, is one of the primary results to be aimed at in the coming aerial cruises. Much use in way of course will have to be made of the fact that the seaplanes of the NC class almost have been equipped in their frame as transatlantic fliers, nevertheless the big seaplanes were one of the most costly machines developed, capable of carrying not only a battery of machine guns, but also a heavy Davis gun whose shot could pierce the skin of a submarine, and a great load of bombs.

Indications are that despite his position as commander of a division of seaplanes, Commander Towers will not be called to Lisbon. This is taken as indicating that Commander Towers desires to make sure that his flight from continent to continent, despite the transatlantic voyage of Saturday morning, will be a triumph. Commander A. C. Read, commander and navigating officer of the NC-3, is arriving in Lisbon. It was Commander Towers' privilege, and indeed officially, his duty, to fly to Lisbon in the remaining ship of his unit, to receive, as senior officer and leader of the expedition, the applause of

DRY DEMOCRATS RESENT WILSON PLEA FOR BEER

South and West Will Not
Uphold Call to Repeal
War Prohibition.

SENATE TO BACK ACT

No Chance of Wets Mustering
Anything Like Majority,
Says Sheppard.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson has a revolt on his hands among Southern and Western Democrats whose States are dry, as a result of his recommendation for the repeal of war time prohibition. Senator Sheppard (Tex.) expressed the opinion that the President had been misled as to the strength of the demand in this country for a repeal. As the Senate's foremost sponsor for the prohibition programme the Senator said:

"I do not know what Senator will be brave enough to offer a bill to repeal war time prohibition. Of one thing, however, there is absolute certainty and that is that any attempt at repeal will be defeated. There is no chance of the advocates of repeal mustering anything like a majority." Senator Sheppard suggested that if a repeal is to be introduced it ought to be made by Senator Reed (Mo.), because it would be in line with his convictions on the subject. When the distinction was made to him Senator Reed refused it with characteristic emphasis. He does not care to father the measure.

In further discussing the general situation as to war time prohibition, Senator Sheppard said:

"Instead of the law being repealed the Senate will pass one to provide for carrying out the provisions of the war time prohibition legislation enacted at the last Congress, which goes into effect July 1."

Two Concessions Granted.

"The Senate has made two concessions to President Wilson on war time prohibition and is in no frame of mind to yield further. We exempted wine and beer when the food law of 1917 was passed. The President at that time had appealed to the Anti-Saloon League and forces among the prohibition advocates to end beer. We yielded also to the President last year when he asked that war time prohibition be deferred, the President then asking that it be put off for one year. The Senate agreed upon nine months as the extreme limit of postponement."

"To my mind the President in his recommendation for repeal of the war time prohibition law has been misled by representations made to him in Paris of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of the law. These representations were exaggerated but the President apparently did not realize it. The only real sentiment against the nationwide prohibition law becoming operative was in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and San Francisco. In these cities you find concentrated the agitation against it. But it will not prevail in the rest of the country."

"As to returning soldiers favoring repeal of the prohibition law that is all propaganda put out by opponents of prohibition. The fight was heard of in the majority of returning soldiers are impressed with the effect of liquor, as they have witnessed it in London and Paris. They are not in a mood to be lulled by the fog of without it. It must be remembered that before the war three-fourths of the territory of the country with half the population had been a dry territory. A great number of these soldiers come from territory that was already dry and they are not influenced by the agitation to keep the rest of the nation dry."

Officers of the Anti-Saloon League expressed surprise that the President recommended any sort of lifting of the prohibition law. Conditions which would justify the repeal of prohibition affecting light wines and beers have not appeared yet. Wayne H. Wheeler, general counsel for the organization, declared:

"The only excuse for such action would be the certainty of demobilization within a very short time after July 1," he said. "Even this does not satisfy the minds of many. The selfish and unpatriotic attitude of the brewers during the war for which we are and for the attitude of the President that individual opinion is of no special value. Our legislative committee will consider the entire proposition from all angles within the next few days and the actual policy of the league will be determined."

League to Form Policy.

Edwin C. Dinwiddie, secretary of the legislative committee of the organization, added this comment:

"The matter is of much importance because of the large and influential constituency for which we are and for the attitude of the President that individual opinion is of no special value. Our legislative committee will consider the entire proposition from all angles within the next few days and the actual policy of the league will be determined."

"Military Necessities" Will Detain Pershing

LONDON, May 21.—Gen. John J. Pershing directed Col. Lloyd C. Griscom, American liaison officer at the British War Office, to express to the British Government Gen. Pershing's keen regret that the "military necessities of the moment" have made a postponement of his intended visit to London compulsory.

Col. Griscom also was instructed to express the gratitude of Gen. Pershing for the hospitality which was to have been shown him and the regiment of American troops who are to parade in London on Empire Day.

PARIS, May 21.—In addition to the abandonment of the projected trip to England of Gen. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, several of the higher American officers and certain members of the American Peace Mission, according to reports, have given up the idea of a return to America in the near future.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN HOUSE BY 42

Measure Passes 304 to 89,
Largest Majority Ever
Received.

THREE HOURS DEBATE

Senate Stand in Doubt, With
Chances Favoring Long
Delay.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The woman suffrage resolution, virtually the historic Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution, went through the House to-day with 42 votes to spare. Three hundred and four members voted to submit the proposed amendment to the States for ratification, while only 89 opposed it.

Sixteen months ago the same resolution was squeezed through by a barely sufficient vote. The tally on January 10, 1918, was 274 ayes to 136 noes. A switch of one positive vote to the other side would have killed the measure, which requires a two-thirds majority.

The easy passage of the resolution to-day was a clean cut Republican victory and the Democratic votes recorded in the affirmative were not needed to insure adoption of the measure by the House.

The bitter fight against suffrage was not repeated to-day. From the moment discussion started it was evident that only formal opposition was to be expected. From first to last the whole legislative business occupied but a little more than three hours.

Two weak attempts to amend the resolution were made and failed. Representative Clark (Fla.), Democrat, offered an amendment providing that unless the proposed constitutional extension of suffrage to women was ratified by the necessary number of State Legislatures within seven years of its adoption by Congress the amendment should be inoperative. On this Mr. Clark failed to get sufficient backing for a roll call vote. When it was put before the House on a viva voce vote the thundering chorus of noes completely drowned out the feeble efforts of the ayes.

Amendment Fails.

The other attempt to amend was made by Representative Saunders (Va.), also a Democrat. For the provision requiring the approval of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States Mr. Saunders sought to substitute ratification by a popular vote in those States. He, too, failed to muster sufficient strength for a roll call on his amendment.

A mistake was made in announcing the result of the final vote. It was announced that eighty-eight votes had been cast in the negative, and it was not discovered until after the House adjourned that one negative vote had not been counted.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Revels Planned for Benefit of Smoke Fund

THE scene will be the Little Club in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, and the time will be nine next Sunday night. Adrienne Dore, Elizabeth Brice, Lillian Bradley, Will Morrissey, Martin Culhane and Harry Carroll will be among the entertainers. Read of the feast of fun, music and dance to be had at this fund party on page 10.

WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOY NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

AMERICAN RULE IN ARMENIA IS COUNCIL'S AIM

Cutting Up of Turkey Over-
shadows All Issues at the
Peace Conference.

CONGRESS MAY ACT

Question of Holding European
Territory to Come Up
With Treaty.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, May 21.—Partition of the Turkish Empire is developing into the greatest melon cutting in history with the European nations endeavoring to involve the United States to strengthen their own position. It is impossible to minimize what is going on now in the Council of Four. The partition of Turkey having been decided upon these lands have become to the territorial coveters in Europe the richest spoils of war, far transcending the colonies. This is the reason why the Turkish discussion now is overshadowing the Austrian treaty. It is now plain that the division which the European Powers favor will be as follows:

United States—Armenia, which will extend as far as the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, including Constantinople, with a narrow strip on both sides of the Bosphorus.

France—Anatolia and Syria. Greece—The Smyrna district outright and a mandate for the hinterland.

Italy—The southern part of Asia Minor, including Adalia and Konak. Great Britain—The Trans-Caucasus, including the Batum oil fields and Mesopotamia.

To Lay Case Before Congress.

If the President and Col. E. M. House followed their personal desires they probably would approve the participation of the United States in this event. It appears certain now that both the Constantinople and Armenian mandates have been offered to America by the other Powers, with the President involuntarily at sea as to how Congress will regard either or both propositions.

That one or both will be laid before Congress also is plain from the developments here, which means that the American people are to be called upon to decide whether the United States shall govern territory in Europe and Asia, using the army and navy, like the other Powers, to keep order.

It is evident from the talk in foreign diplomatic circles that the participation of the United States is desired, as a guarantee of the peace, and down to and to be a salutary influence in the future in that part of the world.

The danger for America in responsibility for this part of the world is, of course, the League of Nations hereafter will regulate the affairs of the world and under the League of Nations she can stand alone and the other Powers by her side. It is pointed out also in American opinion circles that the United States can show a great example to the world by her action in this matter.

Constantinople a Puzzle.

Involved in the discussions now going on are many agreements made between the Powers before the United States entered the war. Under these Russia was to get Constantinople and France Syria. France would like to get Constantinople now, but she is afraid of offending the United States, and she does not want any European Power there in her place.

Russia was also to have received a large part of Armenia; consequently that the United States is offered now is virtually Russia's old share. Of the Ottoman pre-war debt of \$400,000,000 France holds 70 per cent. This is a great factor in the present situation, as whoever controls the management of this debt will exert a power over the economies of this whole region. This question France and Great Britain are trying to settle between themselves.

One thing is realized by all, namely, that because of the religious feeling that has been engendered a large force must be kept in these regions for many years to repress disorders; this will be true even if the Sultan should be allowed to remain in Constantinople as the spiritual head of the Moslems only.

Consequently even the Armenian mandate would mean the employment of many American troops in Asia.

It is evident that the President hopes to keep this whole question open until he returns to America when he will lay before Congress and ascertain its wishes. Meanwhile the European Powers would continue their present occupation, leaving the final settlement for the meeting of the League of Nations in Washington in October.

To Form New Turkish Cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—As a result of the resignation of the Turkish Cabinet, provoked by the allied occupation of Smyrna, Ferid Pasha has been entrusted with the task of forming a new ministry. Ferid will be Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister.

'SONG OF HATE,' SAYS BERLIN OF PARIS TREATY

Destroys and Degrades
Present and Future Gen-
erations, Is Charge.

WILSON'S PROMISE CITED

Calls It America's Duty to
Keep Her Word or Admit
Inability to Do So.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

BERLIN, May 20 (delayed).—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the Cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made but a firm, grounded, definite, clearly defined claim according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente Powers and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German peoples to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing of November 5, 1918."

Point to Promise of Lansing.

"In it the Secretary of State notified the Swiss Minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conference. Secretary Lansing announced further that the Entente Governments, after careful consideration, were also prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace."

"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of the Entente Powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles treaty."

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law. Toward Versailles the German nation stands as a creditor of the world for rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point."

Germany concluded peace on the basis of the fourteen points, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims. Germany's people's bustle to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapon."

Says German View Is Only One.

"We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of December 8, 1917, condemned categorically when he said: 'We would dishonor our own course if we treated Germany any other than justly. We must insist upon justice toward her and not upon mere expediency. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'"

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points on a pedestal of peace. We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's programme."

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so or that it does not want to do so, so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's programme."

"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

SOCIALISTS WANT MEETING.

"Vorwaerts" Says Germans Ask Conference.

BARCEL, May 21.—The executive committee of the German Socialist Democratic party has suggested to the International Socialist Bureau at Amsterdam that a meeting of the International Socialist committee be called to decide upon the Socialist attitude toward the peace terms presented to Germany.

This announcement is made by the Vorwaerts of Berlin.

Treaty Means War, Not Peace, Say U. S. Experts Who Quit Commission in Paris

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 21.—The director of the experts of the American Peace Commission said to-day that there had been some resignations of subordinates from his force. None of those who resigned, he added, was holding any position of responsibility, nor were any of them chiefs of sections.

LONDON, May 21.—Dissatisfaction on the part of some members of the American peace delegation with the German peace treaty is reported by the Paris correspondent of the Westminster Gazette to-day.

"With every day that passes the dislike which some members of the American commission feel for the peace treaty grows into active opposition," the correspondent telegraphs, and he quotes one of the members of the delegation as saying:

"The correspondent adds that he is greatly concerned with evidence of a changed feeling in American quarters regarding President Wilson."

IRISH QUESTION DISTURBS PARIS

Delegates Ask Opportunity to
Lay Petition Before
President.

REJECTION IS LIKELY

Evident That American Mis-
sion Regards Whole Issue
as Nuisance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, May 21.—Interest in American circles shifted to-day to the Irish question by the letter of the delegates to President Wilson asking for an opportunity to lay before him the facts learned in Ireland. The President is on the point of rejecting flatly the request that America ask for passports for the delegates of the Irish republic.

Col. House conducted the negotiations with Premier Lloyd George through an intermediary and never asked for an interview for the Irish Americans. He denies many statements in a letter sent to the President.

The President and his friends evidently regard the Irish question as a nuisance. They are vexed because the committee continues its efforts here, yet they see no way to get rid of them.

PARIS, May 21.—Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne and Michael J. Ryan, the representatives of Irish societies in the United States, have made public a letter addressed to President Wilson asking for permission to present to him personally the matter of safe conducts for Edward de Valera, Arthur Griffith and Count Plunkett, as well as "certain facts of grave import now in our possession."

The letter gives the history of the case, showing that on April 17 Col. House made a request to Lloyd George that safe conducts be given to the three Irish leaders as representatives of Ireland to the Peace Conference. On the day following Col. House informed them that Lloyd George was willing to comply, but desired an interview with the Irish American delegation before doing so.

After two tentative dates had been set by the British Premier and the delegates had not been received the trip was advised by Col. House to repeat the request through Secretary Lansing, who laid it before the President, to whom an appeal for a personal hearing is now made. In closing the letter says:

"In view of existing conditions in Ireland that cannot be denied, to foreclose its representatives at this time would be a discomfiture with the declared purpose for which the war has been prosecuted and out of harmony with the common principles of democracy."

Colonel House said to-night that the letter was in error in stating that he had informed the delegation that Mr. Lloyd George was willing to comply with their request for safe conducts for the Irish leaders. The request for safe conducts had been made, but no reply was made that the request would be complied with.

Colonel House says that the request was unofficial, except as the delegates stated, the President had referred them to him.

CROWN PRINCE TO BE TRIED.

Liable Under Treaty, Says Andrew Bonar Law.

LONDON, May 21.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German Crown Prince, will be tried under the terms of the German peace treaty, it was declared by Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law said the commandants of prison camps would also be liable under the treaty's terms.

Deny Mrs. Wilson Had Air Trip.

PARIS, May 21.—A statement appeared in one of the Paris morning papers to-day to the effect that Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, had made a trip yesterday in an airplane over Versailles and its suburbs. This statement was authoritatively denied this morning at President Wilson's Paris home.

LENINE PLANS TO RULE WORLD

Will Continue Class Warfare
"Until Human Brotherhood
Is Established."

SPURNS ALLIED PEACE

Destruction of Capitalism His
Aim—Trotzky Urges
Kun to Hold Out.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 21.—Telling the correspondent of the Associated Press that he was quoting the exact words of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier in Russia, Dr. Ladislav Rudas, a Hungarian professor who has just returned from a six months visit to Moscow, says Lenin declared that he would not make peace, but would continue class warfare until the whole world was one in brotherhood.

"President Wilson," Lenin is quoted as having said, "does not represent his time nor its ideals. He is merely a smoother-over, trying with a pint of oil to still the whole ocean of troubled waters. He does not see capitalism ended."

"Neither President Wilson nor the Allies can make an enduring peace or solve political and economic problems because a world revolution is at hand. The destruction of capitalism may cost many lives, but this will be as nothing when compared with the great war."

Professor Rudas is taking a message from Lenin to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, urging Bela Kun to hold out, as Bolshevism in Russia soon will relieve the pressure on Hungary.

A message similar in text also has been transmitted to Bela Kun in a new code arranged by airplane. The message says:

"Hold out at all costs; keep on presenting a fair face to the Allies, thus fooling them until we have triumphed."

The Hungarian Red Army has orders, it is affirmed by Americans here, to burn Budapest and slay all hostages, and then scatter to the four winds, in case the attacks of the Bolshevik army in East Rumania fail, and also if the Serb-Czech advance succeeds.

Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, who was in command of the Allied forces in Macedonia, and whose headquarters were transferred to Constantinople, has arrived at Arad from Constantinople for the purpose of directing a new attack on Budapest.

Typhus is raging among the Bolshevik troops operating against East Rumania, and also among the troops and people of Ukraine, and in East Galicia and Lemberg.

E. A. Frick, Swiss agent of the International Red Cross and a nephew of H. C. Frick of New York, has arrived in Vienna suffering from typhus. He spent March and April in Galicia and Ukraine. Among 2,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners returning home from Russia and halted by the Czechs, one-third are dying from typhus. So many have died in boxcars that their contents merely threw the bodies out, leaving them unburied along the tracks.

It is feared that the Polish army under Gen. Haller will contract the disease, which is prevalent in the oil fields here are occupying. The hospitals in Lemberg are filled with typhus cases.

POPE RECEIVES DR. PESSOA.

President-Elect of Brazil Also Visits Tomb of Bras X.

ROME, May 21.—Pope Benedict received yesterday Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the President-elect of Brazil. Before the audience with the Pope Dr. Pessoa placed a wreath on the tomb of Pope Pius in St. Peter's. After the audience the President-elect and his party inspected St. Peter's.

The wife and daughter of Dr. Pessoa were presented with gold medallions by the Pope. Dr. Pessoa will receive a portrait of Pope Benedict.

Versailles Fountains to Play.

VERSAILLES, May 21.—The great Versailles fountains will play to-morrow for the first time since the war began. They will be turned on as a preparatory test for the ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty.

Additional 7 Days Allowed for Making of Counter Proposals.

DELAID HELPS ALLIES

Gives Time for Completion
of Details for Occupa-
tion of Germany.

STATED TERMS TO STAND

Refusal of Delegates to Sign
Will Mean Carrying Out
of Military Plan.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, May 21.—The Germans have asked for an extension of time for signing the peace treaty on the ground that they have been unable to digest the lengthy document in the time allowed, and the allied and associated Powers have granted an additional seven days from to-morrow, or until May 29. The Germans at that time will put in their counter proposals, but the Allies have no intention of modifying the terms.

This is likely to delay the signing of the treaty to June 10 or June 15. The delay will be advantageous to the Allies by allowing them more time to perfect their arrangements for the occupation of Germany if the Germans should carry the game so far as that.

The Germans at Versailles are talking of an upheaval in Germany next week, in which the Independents will assume the Government. The situation is tense in allied circles because of the many military conferences that are going on and the uncertainty as to the development in Germany.

In deciding to grant an extension of a week to the Germans to put in additional notes, as requested in the German communication received this morning, the Allies have two objects in view: First, to give time for settlement in Germany to crystallize further, realizing that it is the German people who must decide the matter and believing that more mature reflection will convince them that it will be better to sign the treaty, and second, to permit the completion of extensive military plans for the occupation of Germany in case the Germans refuse to sign.

Some believe that the Germans will come back at the end of the extended time with a request for an opportunity to take a referendum. The Germans have informed the Allies that notes are coming on the eastern boundaries, Alsace, the Rhineland, reparations, labor, German property in enemy countries and a complete counter proposal.

REASONS ASSIGNED FOR THE EXTENSION

G